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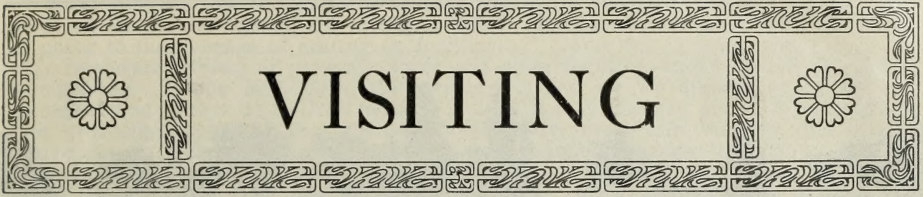
Knight's Book on **Small Fruits**

DAVID KNIGHT & SON
SAWYER, - MICHIGAN

14 varieties of strawberries that we can recommend, they are among the very best grown; their season of ripening are in order as read from first to last.



(1) Michel's Early, (2) August Luther, (3) Bederwood, (7) Crescent, (13) Haverland, (8) Senator Dunlap, (4) Lovett, (14) Wm. Belt, (9) Bubach, (6) Gibson, (11) Heritage, (5) Highland, (10) Brandywine, (12) Stevens' Late Champion.



VISITING



RIGHT here in the beginning of the book let's sit down and have a little visit. A visit always does a person good whether things are talked of that you know about already or if it is something about which you are not so familiar. Some one said that the fellow who couldn't learn a little something every day and from almost every one he talked to didn't know much himself. Guess there's a lot of truth in that statement too, so we're going to keep on with this visit with the belief that part or all of what we say will be of interest to part or all of you. Fact is, if we don't say something

that will interest you we should be ashamed of ourselves for we've been in this business early and late, for over thirty years and if we haven't stored up some useful knowledge in that length of time we're sure dead ones. But that we are not going to admit for a minute, for the fellow who doesn't increase in knowledge doesn't increase his business, and the fact that our business has nearly doubled in volume every year, for several years back, speaks something for our knowledge of growing plants as well as our honesty in selecting, packing, and shipping them. And we're going to keep right on doubling it if hard work, good plants, and honest treatment will do it.

Come right down to brass tacks, a man can't afford to be dishonest in this, or any other business. Any man is a fool who thinks that he can deceive the people with a lot of crazy descriptions and over-drawn pictures. They may be taken in once but that ends it. Fact is, we expect to be selling plants for fifty years yet, and we're going to follow up the plan that we've been using right along and tell you just the simple truth about our stuff. And if some other fellow gets your business this year by writing exaggerated descriptions, etc., then we will wait until next year. But next year if you go off chasing another rainbow then keep right on chasing, for we are not looking for that kind of customers.

For several years past we have been receiving hundreds of letters asking for information as to selection of soil and also the culture, in general, required by the various varieties. While we have always been glad to answer these letters and will continue to give all such inquiries a personal answer, it has occurred to us that a great deal of this information could be embodied in our catalog and save our customers the trouble of writing. This year, owing to the remodeling of our offices, that has taken considerable more time than we had planned, we have not the time to give to it that we had hoped to have, but on the next few pages you will find the subject of culture covered in a general way, which we trust will prove helpful to you, and as the years pass we expect to add to "Knight's Free Book on Small Fruits" until it is looked upon as a necessity in every household where small fruits are of interest.





A Talk on Culture.

STRAWBERRIES.—It is not absolutely necessary to select the richest piece of ground on the place for your strawberry patch. It is true that strawberries delight in a rich soil, but any soil that will produce a good crop of corn or potatoes will raise good strawberries. One thing, however, that is of the utmost importance, and that is to have your ground in the best shape possible, mechanically, before planting. Just for a few minutes let us reason out together the importance of preparing a piece of ground well before small fruits are set, and the added nutriment to be gained from barn yard manure and other fertilizers when placed on ground in good tilth over land which is under poor cultivation. You all know that barn yard manure or any of the complete fertilizers are a benefit to your soil. But do you know exactly why this is true and how to get the best results from these fertilizers? In the first place, we have only to consider three elements in plant life, viz. nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. Of course there are a few others but these three are all the farmer need concern himself about. Now we have just admitted that manure is valuable to plant growth, the reason being that it has in its composition a large percentage of nitrogen. It might be supposed that this nitrogen, contained in the manure, when placed upon the ground would immediately be taken up by the plant and help it in its growth. This, however, is not the case. The nitrogen contained in manure is what is known as organic nitrogen and has to be, in some way, broken down and formed into nitric acid. This important work is done by millions of bacteria in the soil. And right here comes in the value of cultivation; for the piece of land that is under the best culture will contain the most bacteria and thus be in the best shape to assimilate the nitrogen that is put upon it in the fertilizers. Now let us see what happens after the nitrogen is changed into nitric acid. Is this nitric acid valuable, in its present form, to plant growth? No, not any more so than the organic nitrogen, and is of no value until it unites with other substances in the soil such as soda, potash, or lime and forms what are known as Nitrates. And these nitrates are the only form in which nitrogen is available to plant life.

Now, knowing that the air we breathe is four-fifths nitrogen, you might ask: "Why don't we let the air furnish the nitrogen, that is so important to plant growth, instead of going to the expense of putting on fertilizers?" And this question leads up to the very important subject of plowing clover and other legumes under for the purpose of fertilization. In the first place, the nitrogen in the air we breathe is called "free nitrogen" and cannot be utilized by the plant until it is changed and held in combination with some other chemical element. Now there are certain bacteria, that in their life processes, take in the nitrogen from the air and cast it off as nitric acid. Much as we breathe in oxygen and exhale carbonic acid gas. This nitric acid then unites with other substances and forms nitrates as previously explained. But the bacteria that perform this very important work of changing the free nitrogen in the air into a state where it is valuable to plant growth, are not the same as the bacteria found in all well tilled ground. These latter mentioned bacteria are only found in soil on which have been grown legumes, of which the clover is one of the most prominent members. For instance, on the roots of the clover are little nodules, or knots, in which these bacteria make their homes, and manufacture for you your supply of nitrogen which, if bought on the market, would cost you from 15 to 20c per pound. Thus you can see why growing clover or some other legume and turning it under before planting your fruit bed is such a valuable venture.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.—While we are strong believers in the use of barn yard manure for the preservation of humus in the soil, still there are those who have not a sufficient amount available and must use commercial fertilizers. In a great many cases too it is necessary to use commercial fertilizers in connection with barn yard manure, for certain soil will become unbalanced by the crops that are raised upon it, taking out plant food that is not wholly replaced by manure. This point can probably be better understood by considering for a few moments the three principal elements of fertility. Nitrogen. It's first work is to produce the green rank growth of the plant, making healthier and quicker growth and more nourishing food. After serving to make the leaf growth, nitrogen is chiefly needed in forming the seed, without which fruit would not mature. Nitrogen taken into the body by the food we eat forms the blood and flesh. Phosphoric acid. Helps the young plant to expand its root growth and thus enable it to secure its other necessary foods. It hastens flowering and forces early maturity. As the crop ripens a large proportion of the phosphoric acid is transferred to the seed which, when eaten by animals, forms the bone of the body. Potash. It's chief function is to form the cells that make up the straw and woody part of the plant. It helps in producing starch in grain, and juiciness and sweetness of fruit. After taking into careful consideration the principal offices of these three elements you will readily see that certain crops will have a tendency to rob the soil of certain of these elements while it may be rich in one or two of the others. Now by the application of manure alone we may remedy the defects in our soil, and again we may not; and in those cases the use of commercial fertilizers is almost a necessity. In using commercial fertilizers with stable manure you will want a larger percentage of potash or phosphoric acid, as the manure will supply the nitrogen, but in using the commercial fertilizer alone you must use a complete fertilizer which contains all three elements of plant growth. In selecting your fertilizers be sure and purchase from some reliable firm whose analysis you can depend upon. For small fruits we recommend from 500 to 600 pounds to the acre. A complete fertilizer which will be suitable to the growth of small fruits will cost you from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per ton.

SELECTION OF SOIL.—Now let us suppose that you have made up your mind to plant a strawberry patch, but that you didn't think about it last summer or fall early enough to especially prepare a plot of ground for setting. If this is the case then select a piece of ground that was in some cultivated crop last season and received good attention, as such ground will be much less liable to be infected with insect pest and weed seed. The land should be reasonably level but it may slope in any direction. An eastern or southern exposure, however, giving you ripe fruit a few days earlier.

PREPARATION OF SOIL.—If you have, or can get, stable manure, the first thing to do in the spring is to apply it and plow under. It must be remembered that it takes some little time for the bacteria to work on the manure and release the nitrogen, and that is the reason it is best to apply the manure in the fall. But in this case you didn't get around to it so don't fail to get busy first thing in the spring. As soon as the ground is plowed follow right away with the disc as the clods are the most easily broken up at that time. The object is to get your soil worked up mellow and free from clods and after you have gone over with disc and harrow and still it is not mellow and fine, then keep right on harrowing until you have the condition desired. This harrowing and pulverizing also helps greatly in retaining moisture for the plants.

MARKING OUT AND SETTING.—Now you are ready to mark out your ground to get ready for planting and you will have to decide what system you wish to use. For commercial purposes the matted row system is much the better way. Make a marker. Any one can do that. Same as a corn marker, only made with light thin boards. Three runners. Rope attached to each end and a man in the middle and that is all there is of it. We set our rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart and believe that is the proper distance. The distance in the row, however, depends largely upon what varieties you wish to plant. With such varieties as do not make runners freely, 12 to 18 inches is the correct distance, while those that run freely and produce an abundance of plants should be set two and even three feet apart.

VERY IMPORTANT.—When strawberry plants are received, and if a little dry, wet them thoroughly. It is a good plan before planting to soak the bunch in a pail of water for a few minutes. Do not, however, water them in the package, as this will cause them to heat and spoil. Be very careful about this. If you are not ready to plant, or if the weather is dry and windy, loosen the bunches and heel them in moist soil. Firm the ground around the roots, water and shade them from the sun and they will commence to grow. When your ground is ready and weather favorable, plant out. Treated in this way, scarcely a plant will fail to grow.

TIME TO SET—PRUNING.—Don't plant on a dry windy day or allow the plants to become exposed to the wind. A day after a shower, or as nearly so as you can get on the ground, is the proper time to set. For the northern states, April is the proper month to set strawberry plants. At that time the plant is dormant and in the proper condition for trans-planting. Before setting the roots should be trimmed back leaving them from four to five inches long, but if for some reason your planting is delayed until after the feeding roots start, then trim off only a little of the root, just enough to make them even. In setting see that the roots are spread out and placed down straight in the opening made for them, leaving the crown just above the surface of the ground, then firm the soil around the roots and pull it up to the plant.

CULTIVATION.—Just as soon as the plants are set, the same day if possible, commence to cultivate, and keep right on cultivating every week or ten days until along towards the middle of August. Hoe too. Just as often as is necessary to keep the weeds down and prevent a crust forming around the plants.

PRESERVING VITALITY.—Plants should not be allowed to bear fruit the first season as it takes vitality from the plant that is needed in its growth, so pinch off all blossoms the first season. Be just as particular also about preventing the young plants from setting too closely, for good healthy crowns cannot be developed where the plants are crowded together and remember this, that upon the crown development depends the crop for the ensuing year.

SELECTION.—Before leaving this subject of strawberry culture let us say a few words about your selection of varieties. You are probably all aware that all varieties do not act the same in all localities, and while some seem to prosper almost anywhere planted, others, that are the big money makers in some localities, are positive failures in others. To a large extent, the best way to be governed is by the successes or failures in your neighborhood. But don't adhere so strongly to this rule that you will not try out some of the newer varieties, for every year some very valuable new sort is added to the list, and there is no telling but what some of them may prove much more valuable to you than any that you are now growing. Length of bearing season is valuable and this you can easily obtain by the proper selection of early, mid-season, and late varieties. Which of these is the most profitable to grow depends largely upon where you are located. If your early varieties come in bearing when the market is glutted with southern berries then the mid-season and late will prove more valuable. Anyhow the very early varieties are not as productive as the later ones so we would advise the larger setting of the latter sort. Probably the most important part of your selection is to be sure and get your plants from a reliable source so that you can depend upon strong healthy plants, true to name. In this respect we rank second to none, for as we have said before, we have been right here in this one location, growing and selling plants, for over thirty years, and by producing good stock and dealing honestly with our thousands of customers we have built up a business that is one of the largest of its kind in this section of the country.

POLLENIZING.—All strawberry plants are either Staminate (Male) or Pistillate (Female). Staminate varieties have in their composition both stamens and pistils and are capable of fertilizing themselves and producing fruit, while Pistillate varieties have only the pistils and must be planted near some bisexual variety in order to be fertilized before it will bear fruit successfully. For the sake of making this matter easy when you are selecting your varieties we will call the variety that is capable of fertilizing itself "Perfect" and the one that is not, "Imperfect," and in our descriptions

and price list they will be designated by the abbreviations "Per." and "Imp." As we have explained, the perfect blooming varieties are capable of fertilizing themselves and can be planted by themselves, but imperfect blooming varieties have to be planted near a staminate variety, and we would advise planting one or two rows of perfect, then three or four rows of imperfect, etc., etc.

Raspberries.

Here is a crop that is not hard to grow or hard to keep in culture after started, and the profits to be derived from a patch of either red or black raspberries, properly managed, is something enormous. As with strawberries, any land that will grow good corn or potatoes will grow raspberries successfully, but keep in mind that this land must have a good drainage system, either through the sub-soil or by tiling. Black raspberries should be set so it is possible to cultivate both ways. The rows should be 7 feet apart and the plants from 3 to 3½ feet in the row. Set your plants in the spring and cultivate and hoe them about the way you would corn or potatoes. As soon as growth starts and the plants are 18 or 20 inches high, pinch out the top of each cane, which will cause them to send out laterals thus making a greater capacity for fruit bearing the following year. Along towards fall these laterals will have grown to a considerable length, in a great many cases touching the ground. Now if you wish to grow some plants for your own setting the following spring you should lay these laterals down in the fall as soon as they show a trifle white at the tips, and cover them over with enough earth to hold them in place. The tips thus buried will start a rooting system of their own and the following spring, as soon as the leaves have commenced to come out a little, cut the laterals off twelve or fifteen inches from the stalk and dig your young plants.

Remember that it is always the new growth that produces the fruit, so as soon as the crop is harvested cut out the old canes, thus allowing the new stalks to make a good growth for the following season. A patch of black raspberries, properly trimmed and cultivated, and fertilized as your ground requires, will thrive and produce exceptionally profitable crops for several years.

Red Raspberries can be set either for hill culture or the hedge row. We prefer the hedge row, and for this system have the rows 6 feet apart and the plants 2 feet in the row. If you wish to cultivate both ways set the plants from 3 to 3½ feet in the row. The plan to follow for the reds is slightly different from the blacks. No pinching back has to be done in the spring, with exception of some of the stronger growing varieties, and none whatever in the summer. The Cuthbert, for instance makes a very rank growth and in the spring should be cut back somewhat, but such varieties as the Eaton and Miller Red should not be cut back, as their growth is not strong enough to warrant this being done. After fruiting, the old cane has to be cut out the same as with black caps, and it is well at this time to trim out some of the weaker stalks, leaving only the stronger ones to produce the crop for the coming season. One thing that should be remembered in the cultivation of raspberries, as well as blackberries, is to cultivate early but not too late, for late cultivation will tend to make tender sappy canes that are much more susceptible to frost.

Blackberries.

In planting your blackberry patch select a piece of ground that is full of humus. One that retains moisture but still is well drained. The blackberry comes in bearing when we can expect dry weather and if the patch is on soil that quickly dries out the crop will suffer. Prepare your ground thoroughly by plowing and harrowing and make it mellow down quite deep. After planting, the blackberries require about the same care as raspberries but they need more room and should be planted 3 to 4 feet in the row and the rows 7½ feet to 8 feet apart. The first year keep the cultivator going and hoe around the plants sufficiently to keep down the weeds and insure the plants a good growth. Care should be taken, however, about cultivating too deeply for every root broken will send up a sucker plant that hinders cultivation. These young plants that spring up in the rows, and between them, should be treated as weeds and cut down. Pinch the canes back the same as black caps, to cause the plants to become bushy and give you a larger fruiting surface. Trim out the old cane after the fruiting season the same as with raspberries. Year after year as the plants become older this will become more of a task and you will have to buy or improvise a pruning hook that will be adapted to the work.

Currants.

This fruit requires a rich soil and one that is a good retainer of moisture. The plants should be set three to four feet apart in the row and rows from five to six feet. The patch should be well cultivated and hoed, all weeds being kept down as they are very

injurious to currants. Keep well trimmed after they have come into full bearing as too much of the young and old wood will hinder the growth. It is not well to allow any of the wood to get very old, as the finest fruit is usually grown on the two and three-year-old growth.

Gooseberries require about the same treatment as currants.

Grapes.

Considered from all standpoints, grapes are one of the most satisfactory crops that can be grown. Almost as sure as the seasons come and go you can depend upon a grape crop. Some times smaller than others, of course, as was the case with us this year, owing to the severe freeze in the spring, but averaging up one year with another there is scarcely a crop that will pay you better. And then the harvesting of the fruit and the culture of the vineyard is not such exacting work as with some other fruits, for the picking season extends over a period of two to three weeks and the pruning of the vines can be done in the late fall or at any time during the winter when there is a day suitable. No plot of ground is too small to have a few vines planted for table use and it seems that they cannot be planted on too large a scale for commercial purposes. For instance, here at Sawyer and in the vicinity adjacent are located the vineyards of The Lakeside Vineyard Co., comprising over 600 acres of grapes in full bearing. This is the largest vineyard under one management in this state.

Any good dry soil with sufficient drainage is suitable to growing grapes, if the exposure and climate are favorable. Before planting, plow, harrow, and pulverize thoroughly down to a depth of twelve or eighteen inches. Plant in rows 8 to 10 feet apart and the plants 10 to 12 feet in the rows. There are so many methods of pruning, different methods being adapted to different localities, that we will not dwell on that point only to say that proper pruning is very essential to the successful growing of grapes, and the method that is proving the best in your locality is the one for you to follow.

Asparagus.

A great many have made a failure of growing asparagus simply because they have grown it as a side line and have not given it proper attention. Asparagus will grow well in most any soil except low damp ground, but the land must be under good cultivation and free from weeds. Mark the rows off $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, making the trenches in which the roots are set by plowing twice in the same furrow with a two-horse plow and then shoveling out the loose earth, making a trench about 10 inches deep with a smooth flat surface. The plants are now placed in this trench at a distance of 12 to 18 inches apart, spreading the roots out flat. Then cover with two to three inches of soil allowing the shoots to come up through and get a foot or so in height before the trench is filled up level full. Or, if you wish, while you are hoeing during the summer to keep the weeds down, you can fill in the trench a little at a time until it is full. After the first good freeze the tops will die down and should be cut off and burned, after which the bed should have a liberal covering of well rotted manure, or if you do not have that, in the spring you can apply some commercial fertilizer and harrow in well before growth starts. The following year keep religiously at your cultivating and hoeing, allowing no weeds to appear, and in the fall treat the same as the fall previous. The following year you can commence cutting, but you should not do so before, as cutting off the tender succulent roots tends to weaken the plant. After you commence cutting keep right at it every day until along into the summer, after which it must be allowed to grow up and mature. By following these directions any one can have a good asparagus bed, and when you get one well established it is a very lucrative part of your farm.

Some Facts and Figures.

Now before going on to the descriptions of the various varieties allow us to say a few words about ourselves. There are thousands of our satisfied customers throughout the country who would be glad of the opportunity to speak for us and through this book at different places you will find what a few of them think of us and our plants, but a man must "toot his own horn" once in a while. It's human nature. And it's pardonable too if he don't "toot" to loud and too often. It is true that there are some men who have built up mighty big businesses when their principal asset was their ability to "toot." For instance one large seed house claims a Billion Dollar Grass, 200 Bushels of oats to the acre, 1000 bu. of potatoes, etc., etc. One party claims four quarts of strawberries from a single hill. Figure it up, 8000 hills to the acre, 32,000 quarts or 1000 bushels. Out of all reason, but still some bite. One large firm who

make a specialty of strawberry plants and claim to ship from 25 to 30 million every year, say that before the plants are dug they get down on their knees, pull off all of the runners and trim each plant down to one or two leaves. Now let us diagnose that case. In this section of Michigan, as well as the section in which that firm is located, there is an interval of about a month, say 25 working days, from the time the snow leaves the ground in the spring so that one can get on it to work, until it is time to dig the plants for shipment. Now we will suppose that one man kneeling down in a strawberry patch, pulling out and cutting off all of the old runners, selecting each individual plant and trimming it down to one or two of the younger leaves, will prune 50 plants per minute, and we doubt greatly if he can average that amount. In one day of ten hours he would prune 3,000 plants, and to prune 30 million plants would take him 10,000 days, or putting it differently, in the 25 days that there are to do the work, it would require 400 men. Now does this sound reasonable? You will pardon our mentioning these few cases but we want to emphasize the importance of analyzing thoroughly the statements of a great many in this trade, feeling sure if you do that it will be the means of saving you many hard earned dollars.

For instance. The prices for stock, of the firm last alluded to, for the coming season will average up over double what our prices are. Varieties that they charge \$12.00 per thousand for we charge \$5.00. Varieties they list at \$10.00 we sell for \$4.00, and those listed \$5.00, we sell for \$2.25. And while we will give them credit for growing good plants, we know that ours are just as good, and in a great many instances that we know of through letters from our customers and through personal observations, our plants have proven much superior to theirs.

DESCRIPTIONS are something that we have always been very careful about getting correct. No exaggerations are indulged in for, as we have stated before, we do not care to get business in that way. Our deductions are drawn mostly from a careful study of the various sorts as they grow on our own farms. In some cases where we have not fruited a variety sufficiently to learn all of its habits, we quote other growers, but are always careful to quote those upon whose judgment we can absolutely rely.

SELECTION.—For fifteen or twenty years we have made it a rigid practice to select only the strongest and best of the plants dug, for our shipments and our own planting. In the first place all of our plants are dug from beds that have never fruited, our large settings of last spring being the ones from which plants will be dug this spring. When the digging commences the entire row is dug up, the mother plant and the smaller weaker ones being thrown away and only the strong healthy plants selected. Our small army of diggers under competent foremen have become very expert in this matter of selection, and we know positively that this planting of only the best, year after year, has brought up the standard of our plants until now there are no better plants to be had anywhere or at any price.

LOCATION.—Another thing that is greatly in our favor in growing plants, and in your favor when you buy of us, is our ideal location. So much has been said and written on this subject that you are probably all familiar with it, but if there are any who are not let us say to you that no where in the United States is there a land so naturally adapted to the growing of strong, healthy, hardy small fruit plants as right here in Southwestern Michigan on the shore of Lake Michigan. In the winter time plant and animal life is protected from the severe weather experienced in other localities of the same latitude, and in summer our prevailing winds blowing from the west over sixty miles of water become purified and give to plant life the same health and vigor that it does to the thousands of city people who come here every summer for the rest and recreation that they so surely need after several months confinement in the cities.

OUR STOCK OF PLANTS for the season of 1911 is exceptionally fine and probably the largest that we have ever grown. The dry weather in the early part of last summer had us really scared, but when the rains finally came the plants seemed to grow by leaps and bounds until late in the fall and went into winter quarters in as good shape as we have ever seen them. The drouth did a great deal of damage to the plant crop in other localities, however, and the demand for plants is unusually active, so we would advise you to get your orders placed at an early date, and after reading over our book carefully, comparing our prices with those of other growers, and talking with some of our customers in your neighborhood, if you decide to place your order with us we assure you we will appreciate it and whether the order be large or small, you can depend upon it that we will give it our very best personal attention, and we are confident that after such a trial you will be added to our long list of friends and patrons.

\$5000.00 A YEAR FROM A TEN-ACRE FARM.

This sounds big and it is big, but nevertheless that amount of money has often been received from a five-acre small fruit farm, and there is no reason why you cannot make just as good a showing. Of course it will take work, but who isn't willing to work when the results to be obtained are such as those stated above. Let us give you a few instances of profits derived from small fruits. We won't state many for we haven't the space but just read these few: At Anderson, Mo., Mr. L. A. Bowman from four acres of strawberries received \$1627.47; J. H. George, from six acres, received \$2255.65 cash; and W. H. Crandall received \$507.06 from seven-eighths of an acre. Here in Western Michigan G. W. Haight had returns of \$700.00 from one acre of gooseberries and \$600.00 from one acre of currants. Fred Beebe from two and three-quarters acres of red raspberries sold over 600 cases of fruit at prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$2.50 a case, an average of over \$500.00 per acre. George Durance, from one and one-half acres of strawberries received \$1061.50, or an average of \$707.66 per acre. Aren't such returns as those worth working for? And if the other fellow does it, can't you? Sure you can if you work along the proper lines. But remember that such profit cannot be obtained by any element of luck or chance. It is only by a wise selection of your varieties, careful study of your soil and market conditions, and a rigid adherence to the proper principles of culture, etc., that you can hope to attain these ends. The railroad, steamship, and interurban companies now reach nearly every section of the country where any marketable crop is grown and it is hard to find a location that hasn't a good market at its very door. On the past few pages we have given you a description of the soil that is best adapted to the growth of the various fruits and the principles that should be followed in caring for them and if you will adhere to these rules laid down you can surely make the handsome profits that others are making.

Some of the Newer Varieties of Strawberries

(For price list see page 29.)

Don't neglect to plant a few of the new varieties that are coming out every year. It is true that they come a little high and it is possible that they will prove a failure with you, but on the other hand the best in strawberries has not been reached as yet and who can tell but what you will find something among the new introductions that will prove a success with you from the start? And if you do, how quickly will the losses from the previous failures be wiped away. Successful berry growers all over the country never let a year go by without trying out some of the more promising sorts.

The new varieties listed below are all those that we have fruited ourselves and know to be worthy of a trial.

Gibson

The Gibson commences to ripen with the Dunlap and continues well into the season of the later varieties, which is an indication of its strong vitality. The fruit stems are large and strong and the dark green foliage is an ample protection for the blossoms and fruit. It is a perfect blooming variety. The fruit is large and regular in shape and continues large to the end of the season. In color it is a rich red all over, the meat also being red. The calyx is large and green. Not a speck of rust on it.

The Gibson has been grown for six years by a colony of German farmers east of Benton Harbor on the Old St. Joe River, in this county. And they have grown such immense crops and made so much money out of it that all of the plants have been bought up locally and the demand for them in this fruit section alone, this spring, will greatly exceed the amount that can be obtained. The popularity of the Gibson has been obtained not by printers ink, but by having its merits told from one farmer to another until it has become one of the most talked of varieties in this great small fruit section. The Gibson has not been petted but has been planted for commercial purposes in field



GIBSON.

culture the same as any other commercial berry and has proven superior to any of them. A better proof of its hardiness could not be had than last season with its severe freeze

in the spring that made nearly a complete failure of some of our best varieties. The Gibson came through that trying time and produced an immense crop of berries wherever planted.

For this spring's trade we will have about 200,000 of the Gibson plants to offer, but, as we have said before, they are going to be picked up early by the local trade and you had better get your order placed just as soon as possible, for it is our opinion that the Gibson is going to spring into general popularity even quicker than the Dunlap did. This year we are going to plant largely of it and expect to have a million plants for the season of 1912.

Read below the sworn statement of Mr. Burtzloff in regard to them. We could publish many more statements just as good, and even better, if we had the space. You cannot afford to be without such a valuable sort.

STATE OF MICHIGAN)
COUNTY OF BERRIEN) SS

Charles Burtzloff, being duly sworn, deposes and says that about five years ago, on hearing several reports of a new variety of strawberries, called the GIBSON, that was producing wonderful crops of berries, he made a trip to the home of one of the farmers who were growing in and succeeded in securing a few of the plants; that when these plants came into bearing, and finding them to be all that was claimed of them, he continued to increase his acreage until the fruiting season of 1909 when he harvested 640 16-qt. cases, or 320 bushels of fancy fruit from one acre.

The deponant further says that the hard freeze during the blossoming season of 1910 was particularly severe at his place, and that on one patch consisting of one acre, divided in equal portions of Bederwood, Warfield, and GIBSON, he picked the following number of cases:-

Bederwood	1/3 acre	15 cases
Warfield	1/3 acre	25 cases
GIBSON	1/3 acre	185 cases

He further says that his neighbor, Edward Tisky, in the summer of 1910, picked seven cases of berries in one picking from one row, twelve rods long.

He further says that in his long experience as a grower of strawberries for commercial purposes, he has never grown, nor has he seen, nor does he believe there exists a variety that will produce such enormous amounts of large, fancy, money-making strawberries as the GIBSON.

And further this deponant sayeth not.

Dated, December 23rd, 1910.

Signed

Chas Burtzloff

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of December, A. D. 1910.

Arthur R. Knight
Notary Public

My Commission Expires March 21, 1914



Highland (Imp.)

HIGHLAND
(Two-thirds natural size.)

Introduced by the M. Crawford Company of Ohio, who says: "This is our leader, and we are pleased to offer a berry that promises to be so profitable. It is a chance seedling, found by T. B. Carlisle of Mahoning County, Ohio. He has tested it ten years, and finds it the best money maker he grows. It makes large, healthy plants, and is more productive than any other variety in the collection at the Wooster Experiment Station. The fruit is of good size, fine in color and form, of fairly good quality and moderately firm."

We fruited the Highland last season and found it all that the introducer claimed for it. We were more than pleased with the plant growth and the quality and size of the fruit and predict that this will become one of the most popular and profitable berries grown. It was carefully tested at the Ohio Experiment Station for four years where it proved the most prolific of any of the varieties being tested at that time. The price this season is not prohibitive and you really should give this excellent new variety a trial. We have a very good supply of plants.

Heritage. (Per.)

"The plant is very large, of extremely heavy texture, some single crown plants carrying foliage with a spread of 20 or 22 inches. Deep rooted and extremely free in fruiting, beginning to ripen its fruit about early mid-season and continuing to very late. Another prominent feature is that the fruit stems continue to shoot so late that during the early picking season there are many blossoms, which indicates to the experienced grower their long season of productiveness. The berry is dark, shiny crimson to the center. Has a perfect blossom. Carries an unusually heavy green calyx (adding decidedly to its market value.) Extremely large from the first picking to much above the average for the main crop and continues large after the better known varieties are gone."—From the introducer.

We fruited this variety last season and although the severe freeze at blossoming time prevented it from doing its best, still we were very much pleased with the showing it made. It withstood the adverse weather conditions better than a great many of the old standard sorts. We were particularly well pleased to note its long fruiting season, and that the berries at the end were nearly as large and well formed as from the first pickings. We have a very good supply of plants to offer this spring and would recommend you to try some of them as we believe the Heritage is one of the few varieties that have come to stay.

Great Scott. (Imp.)

This is another addition to the large varieties and a worthy rival to any of them. We have not fruited it to any great extent, but are very much pleased with the experience we have had with it. The introducer explains why he gave it the name, "Great Scott," in the following language: "I gave it the name of Great because of its size, and Scott in honor of the originator. Also 'Great Scot' is a common expression for anything surprising."

Helen Gould. (Imp.)

Another large berry of which the introducer says: "The plant is large and healthy, and has never failed to produce a good crop. It sends out a moderate number of strong runners—about like Bubach. It has a pistillate blossom, and, like nearly all pistillates, it bears abundantly in wide matted rows—but will do its best in hills.

"The fruit is very large, and holds up well to the end of the season. In shape it is roundish conical, and quite uniform, though the first berry on the stem is sometimes triangular or slightly flattened, never cockscombed. In color it is a beautiful glossy red, and the flesh is firm, with a rich, delicious flavor that is seldom equaled. We know of no variety that combines size, productiveness, beauty and good quality in a higher degree. Season medium to late."—From the introducer.

Like the Great Scott we have fruited this variety in a limited way only, but it has proven very satisfactory. Our supply is limited.

Pride of Michigan. (Per.)

This berry was originated and introduced here in Berrien County. The berry is a bright glossy red, large and rather oblong; firm and of good quality. It is a productive plant maker. The season of ripening is with the Dunlap, medium early. We have fruited it and find it a promising variety.



Pan American. (Per.)

As far as we know this is the only real ever-bearing variety that has ever been introduced. It is, in a way, a novelty and we doubt if it will ever be profitable in a commercial way, but the satisfaction of having ripe strawberries from the regular strawberry season until the ground freezes in the fall would well repay one to grow a few dozen in their gardens. The Pan-American makes very few plants, often none at all and for that reason the price will probably never be less than it is at the present time.

The Autumn. (Imp.)

This is a seedling of the Pan-American and is a fall bearing variety. Being a pistillate variety it requires Pan-American or some other fall bearing variety to fertilize it.

Plants set in the spring with the fruit stems removed will crown and bear fruit in August and continue until cold weather.

The plant makes runners more freely than the Pan-American.

The fruit is of medium size, of good color and quality.

Swedenberg.

The severe freeze while the Swedenberg were in full bloom last spring killed them out very badly and as it is impossible to judge a variety under such conditions we will have to wait another year before offering any of them for sale.

General List of Strawberry Plants.

The varieties given under this list are all those that we have fruited extensively for several years and know to have merit. As soon as we find that a variety is not worthy after giving it a fair trial we drop it and in this way give our customers the benefit of our long experience.

Of course, we would not say positively that all of the varieties named below would do well with you, for in all probability there are some that would not, as certain varieties have their natural localities where they will do well and if taken to another locality might prove of little value, and that is the reason that the up-to-date berry grower will keep on trying out different varieties until he finally gets the ones that are the most valuable to him. Our long experience with the different varieties has taught us where they are most liable to do well, and any information that we have will be gladly given you for the asking. For price list see page 29.

Aroma (Per.)—One of the old standard varieties that, in certain sections, continues to be a favorite in spite of the many new varieties being introduced. It seems to be better adapted to the south and southwest although it has been grown very successfully here in Michigan. Fruit is very large. Bright red in color to the center. Has a delicious flavor. Is very productive and firm of texture, making it a great shipping berry. It has a very long fruiting season and continues good until the end. Plant is a very strong stalky grower with deep green foliage. The demand for this variety is usually far in excess of the supply.

Bubach, No. 5 (Imp.)—One of the largest berries of the old varieties. It is very popular in nearly all sections of the country. The plants are model growers, making just enough plants for a nice fruiting row. Every year the demand for plants of this grand old variety is larger than the preceding one. They do not make plants very freely and for that reason they cannot be sold as cheaply as some other varieties. We have a good stock, but as the demand for them is always heavy you should order early in order to insure getting them.

Bederwood (Per.)—This is one of our best standard berries for market. We have fruited it for many years and it has always given a paying crop. It is early, a very strong yielder and continues a long time in bearing. The fruit is good size and as firm as the Crescent, but it is liable to rust and should not be planted on wet soil. Does better North than South.

Brandywine (Per.)—Very vigorous, perfect blooming plant; tall fruit stalks; broad, heavy, dark green foliage. Plants very productive, having four and five stalks heavily loaded with large to very large berries. Medium red, somewhat like Gandy, only a little more dull; large yellow seeds on surface. Flesh red clear through; firm, somewhat acid, but with very sprightly flavor; ripens medium to quite late. Does best on heavy loam or heavy clay.

Like all large berries, they should have plenty of room in the row. Plants should not be closer than six inches, so they can build up strong stools.

Barton's Eclipse (Imp.)—This is a reliable standard variety that always gives satisfaction. It is a splendid grower and heavy yielder of large firm fruit of excellent flavor. It greatly resembles the Haverland and is just as productive, which is saying a great deal for it. It is one of the best standard sorts and you should not miss it when making up your list.

Cardinal (Imp.)—A strong grower with long runners and like the Gandy needs plenty of room. Fruit, large, conical, dark red. Very beautiful and a prolific bearer.

We have fruited the Cardinal for three years and can remommend it as an exceptionally good berry and judging from the demand for plants, as we are always sold out early in the season, it is a general favorite. The fruiting season of the Cardinal is medium to late.

Crescent (Improved) (Imp.)—The standard of productiveness all over the country, succeeds everywhere, stands neglect best of any, plant small, berries fair size, bright and attractive, not very firm. Many growers consider this the most profitable berry for market. We have been growing the Crescent for over 20 years. Very few varieties have stood the test so long.



CLYDE

Clyde (Per.)—Clyde is a perfect-blooming plant of rather more than moderate vigor, with light green foliage, wonderfully productive. The berries are large, bright scarlet color, with pink flesh of mild and pleasant flavor, moderately firm on some soils but quite soft on others; a great money-maker in nearby markets, and a bountiful provider for the family. It is such a productive variety and throws up so many fruit stalks that it sometimes forgets to make enough foliage to shade its enormous growth of berries. A winter mulch of horse stable manure, or a little nitrate of soda in spring before fruiting, stimulates foliage and adds to its value. For the best results it should be planted on good soil.

Glen Mary (Per.)—A strong, vigorous growing, healthy plant. Some seasons it has pollen to fertilize itself, but it is better to plant it next to some perfect blooming variety, like Ridgeway, Brandywine or Bismarck. The Glen Mary is fast growing in favor all over the country. The berry is so large and fine looking it always commands the highest price in market. It needs good soil, good culture and plenty of room in the row.

Gandy (Per.)—This is one of the most reliable large, late berries that is grown. It is one of the old standard varieties that you can depend upon. The plant is a strong grower, a good plant maker. The large, handsome appearance of the fruit always commands for it a large price in market. The fruit always grows large and is one of the best shipping varieties known. In some localities the Gandy is not so productive as some varieties, but the fact that it ripens late and is of a hardy nature indicates that it will do well in any soil where other berries grow. You can't afford to be without

Gandy, whether it is for home or market use. Last season we could not furnish half the demand for them, but have a larger supply this year, and hope to be able to supply all demands.

Haverland (Imp.)—Exceedingly productive. Fruit large and fine. One of the most popular of the well-tested varieties. It will stand more frost than most any other variety, often bearing large crops when others are killed. We can always depend on a large crop. No berry will produce more fruit per acre or sell for more money. The demand for plants is always great.

Jessie (Per.)—The Jessie is one of the old standard varieties. We have grown it many years. The berry is large, bright colored, of a good quality, firm and a good cropper. Its blossom is perfect and is a good fertilizer for imperfect varieties.

Lovetts (Per.)—This is one of the best market varieties. It succeeds generally in any soil or locality; it is one of the tough hardy varieties. The plants are rank and vigorous. The fruit is of good uniform size, of a high, rich color, and splendid flavor. It is highly spoken of all over the country. It is one of the best shipping varieties, especially adapted for Southern Planters where firmness of berry is necessary for long shipment. An old standard variety and reliable to plant anywhere and in any soil that will grow strawberries.

Miller (Per.)—We regard this as one of our best standard varieties. It is growing in favor very fast among fruit growers, because it is a heavy yielder of large, bright red berries that bring the highest price in market, and their season is very long. The plant is large and stocky, foliage large and free from rust, and sends out plenty of strong runners. We have not noticed a single weakness in this berry in the last five years we have been growing it, and cannot too strongly recommend it to our friends.

Michel's Early (Per.)—One of the earliest, if not the earliest variety grown. It does better on light, warm soil; on heavy soil it goes too much to vines. It is one of the best varieties to fertilize with, as it blossoms early and late. For best results plant on warm, sandy soil. Valuable on account of its earliness.

Pocomoke (Per.)—From the standpoint of a commercial grower this comes very nearly being a perfect variety. It is a healthy, luxuriant grower, making plenty of runners and is an abundant bearer of large, firm bright red berries. Never misshapen and holds up in size better than a great many varieties. It is a superior berry in every way with exception of being a little tart; however, this makes it very popular as a canning berry. Needs no petting and will produce large crops under reasonably good culture. For some time we have noticed the similarity of the Pocomoke and Parson's Beauty and are now convinced that they are one and the same variety.

Ridgeway (Per.) — Plant large and stocky, possessing the ability to make a large number of healthy, strong plants. Leaf large, broad, heavy and dark green in color. A good pollenizer for pistillate varieties, as it remains in bloom a long time. Berry large to the very last; the typical form nearly round; the largest specimens broadly ovate, but always smooth. Color bright glossy crimson,

with golden seeds.

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—This berry has been very highly recommended since its introduction in 1900, and growers of it have not been disappointed. In all localities where it has



POCOMOKE



A field of Dunlaps that produced 200 bushels of fruit per acre.

been planted we hear nothing but praise for the Senator Dunlap. It sends out many runners and should have plenty of room. The plant is perfectly healthy and an enormous bearer. It commences to ripen soon after the earliest and continues until near the close of the season. The fruit is large, but not the largest, and conical in form. The color is a deep rich red, the flesh is also red, and has a sprightly, delicious flavor. This variety is grown largely as a commercial berry. Two hundred bushels per acre is not an uncommon yield. The demand for Dunlaps is very large. We have several hun-

dred thousand plants so do not be afraid to order heavy as we can supply you.

Sample (Imp.)—A valuable, large late variety which promises to be an important acquisition. Sample has scored such a marked success in many places that no progressive grower can afford not to plant some of it. The successful man is he who tests all really promising varieties and quickly finds those the most perfectly suited to his own soil, climate, etc.

Michigan Horticultural Experiment Station for 1901 says: "Sample has proved itself to be a very valuable sort. It is hardy and productive of choice, attractive berries. It has large, healthy foliage, and stout fruit stalks. With strong soil and good culture it is one of the most promising kinds."



UNCLE JIM.



STEVEN'S LATE CHAMPION.

STEVEN'S LATE CHAMPION (Per.)

This is one of the best and most popular late varieties grown. It makes strong, vigorous plants which produce an abundance of fruit. The plants send out a great many runners that take root quickly and cover the ground if not restrained. The fruit and blossoms are well protected by the abundance of foliage. The fruit is large, long, and slightly flattened. The color is a deep red the flesh being also red. It ripens all

over and is very firm, being one of the best varieties to hold up after picking that we know. Its season of ripening is about with that of the Gandy and is a worthy rival of that grand old variety as a popular and profitable late berry.

Uncle Jim (Per.)—A good grower of large, stocky plants, well spaced for fruiting. The fruit is large, high colored, quite firm and of good quality. A choice among the standards. The plant is very large, and the roots go deeper than any variety we have, which makes it well able to resist drouth.

Warfield (Imp.)—The Warfield is a great plant maker, covering the soil, with only fair treatment. The berries are deep glossy red and are very attractive in market, when well grown. It is red to the center, very firm and much sought for by canners. It has the record of producing immense crops of berries but to do its best must have a rich moist soil, good culture, and the plants kept thinned somewhat in the row.



WM. BELT

Wm. Belt (Per.)—The plant is very large, a most luxuriant grower and remarkably productive. It is medium in ripening, neither very early nor very late. Its size is very large indeed. In form it is conical, rather long and quite uniform in shape. The color is a brilliant glossy red—as near perfection as was ever seen in a berry. It ripens all over without green tips. The quality is good—better than is usually found in large berries. The foliage of Wm. Belt as grown here is affected with some rust and to insure a good crop every year it should be sprayed, and it should be planted on well drained warm soil.

Defiance, Ohio, April 22, 1910.

Dear Sirs:—Strawberry plants arrived O. K. They are a fine lot of plants.
Yours very truly, W. H. RALSTON.

Rome, Ill., April 16, 1910.

Friend Knight:—Received plants O. K. and have them set out. They were fine and dandy.
Yours very truly, LEVI FERGUSON.

Magnolia, Ia., April 11, 1910.

Sirs:—Shipment of strawberry plants reached me the 9th inst. O. K., and in "apple pie" order. I am well pleased with same.
Yours truly, F. M. LARISON.

Raspberries

Raspberries have proven such a valuable crop to grow for the past few years that the supply has not been great enough to go around and many who sent in their orders late were disappointed in having to take a substitution for the varieties they wished or else have had to go without entirely. Last spring we had an exceptionally large stock, but so great was the demand that by the middle of the season we were compelled to refuse orders for some of the more popular varieties. This year order early. As soon as our book reaches you sit right down and decide upon the varieties you will want and send your order right in. If you don't wish to spare the money to send in the full amount then send a part of it and we will book the order for you. We have a large stock of all varieties of raspberries and as fine plants as can be grown.

See price list on page 30.

Black Varieties.

Cumberland.

The largest of all blackcaps. A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about the same as Gregg and ships as well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market variety.

Below Is What Others Say of It:

Stood at the head, coming through with very little damage, and bearing a full crop. An ideal berry, some measuring an inch.—Iowa Experiment Station.

Very vigorous, healthy, very hardy. Fruit a bright black, good size, sweet. Holds size and quality throughout the entire season.—Michigan Experiment Station.

Later: Best late market variety in the station collection.—Michigan Experiment Station.

Stands first in size, 160 berries making a full quart; ordinary varieties, 450 to 500 to the quart. Sold in the Kansas City market at from 50 cents to \$1.00 per crate above the market. Best blackcap.—Major Frank Holsinger, Kansas.

Large, productive, best for all purposes.—Illinois State Horticultural Society.

Undoubtedly the finest blackcap grown.—E. B. Hopkins, Greene County, Missouri.

Quality best; leads all in firmness. You cannot get soil too rich for raspberries and blackberries and if you want very best results, give them a heavy mulch of straw or other clean litter.—E. H. Riehl, Illinois Experiment Station.

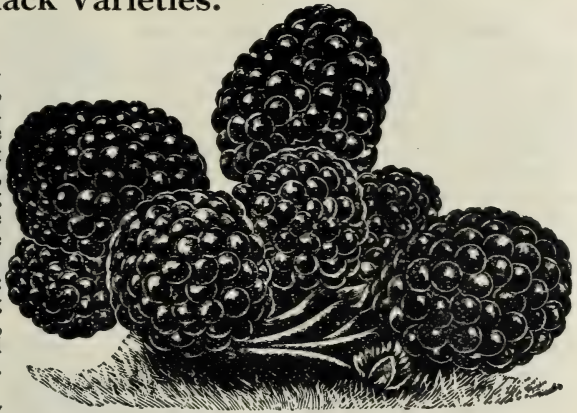
One of the most desirable for commercial purposes.—N. Y. Experiment Station.

Conrath.—A very strong grower and hardy in wood and bud; very productive; quality fine. It has been widely tested and is highly recommended from all sections of the country. Michigan Experiment Station says: "The plant is fairly vigorous, very productive. Fruit of large size, moderately firm, nearly coal black, and parts readily from the core. Although early, it has a long season and holds its size well to the end." Season medium.

Gregg.—Fruit very fine and covered with bloom. Gregg has been the leading market variety all over the country, best for evaporating of any variety as it is said to give more pounds to the bushel than any other kind. A good all round late blackcap. Gregg will not disappoint you. Very well and favorably known in every district. Demand for plants has been heavy for the last few years.

Kansas.—A seedling originated at Lawrence, Kansas; ripens soon after the Palmer. Berries as large as Gregg; jet black, and of the very best quality. It has been thoroughly tried at the Experiment Station, where nearly all other varieties fail. It has become a standard variety over a large part of the country.

"Cumberland and Kansas the only blackcaps worthy of cultivation. We have a



CUMBERLAND

field of 25 acres upon which anthracnose has never appeared"—Major Frank Holsinger, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

One of the best mid-season blackcaps. Large, firm, fine appearance. Earlier than Cumberland, almost equal in size, productiveness.—Ohio Exp. Station.

Gives good satisfaction when planted on rich soil; on poor soil is a failure as the berries are small and crumble.—E. H. Riehl, Illinois Experiment Station.

Palmer.—An early blackcap variety. Good quality; vine is a strong grower, and one of iron clad hardiness. We have a nice stock.

Plum Farmer.—One of the newer varieties of blackcaps. A vigorous grower and hardy. The fruit is large like the Cumberland but in appearance it has a grayish tint like the Gregg. It is earlier than either the Cumberland or Gregg and ripens the bulk of its crop in a very short time. It has received good recommendations from all sections of the country as a commercial berry.

Red Varieties.

Cuthbert.—This is a valuable variety, well tested throughout the country; it has given good results, both for home use and for market. Cuthbert is a good, vigorous grower and possesses vitality. It yields bountifully of large and beautiful bright red berries, which are easily picked and always command good prices. No fruit grower can afford to omit planting Cuthbert. For the last few years the demand for Cuthbert plants has been so great our supply would run out. This year we have a very large stock of them, and we can supply them in 100,000 lots.

No other red has compared in hardiness or yield.—Tenn. Exp. Station.

No other red has made so good a showing year after year. Vigor, productiveness and good shipping qualities make it a leading market sort. Large, attractive, with slightly vinous flavor.—Michigan Experiment Station.

Our leading red. Sells higher than any other.—H. R. Cotta, Illinois Horticultural Society.

Eaton.—This wonderful red raspberry is winning favor among fruit growers and the demand for them is growing, although the price has been seemingly high ever since it has been introduced. No variety has ever been introduced that has maintained such a high price for so long a time. One reason for this is that they do not make plants as



CUTHBERT



"EATON" RASPBERRY

freely as most red raspberries which is greatly in its favor as a commercial berry as the vitality of the vine is given to the berry instead of the plant.

The plant does not make a tall growth like the Cuthbert but is very stocky and sends out many laterals which produce fruit from the ground to the tip. Being very hardy

they will stand the coldest winter when the Cuthbert and some other varieties will kill to the ground.

The berry is very large and is of a rich wine color. Its size and rich color is far superior to any other red raspberry.

What Others Say of It.

The Eaton has done well with us. It is hardy, large, productive.—L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

A strong, not tall and slender, but a sturdy grower. Throwing out many laterals and fruiting to the tips and from every lateral—a sight to see.—Flansburg & Potter Co.

The Eaton red raspberry fruited heavily with us this season as yearlings. The fruit is very handsome and the plant seems healthy and free from leaf blight. The only fault we find with it is that the fruit adheres to the stem till fully ripe and is rather hard to pick as it turns red a couple of days before it is ripe enough to pick.—W. H. Hanchett, Vice President Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

Our stock of Eatons is not large and we will probably be sold out early. We have reduced the price this year so that it will be possible for every one to get a start of them.

Hansel.—Is early and the plant hardy; very productive; good size and fine flavor. Is grown largely here for the Chicago market, where it brings a high price on account of its earliness.

King.

The earliest red raspberry on record. It is the earliest red raspberry that makes the money—they often sell for 25 cents per quart. It is thus described by H. E. VanDeman, the well-known pomologist: "Round, medium size; light crimson color; moderately firm and of excellent quality. A seedling of Thompson, and ripens about the same time, but larger and more productive."

Note What Others Say.

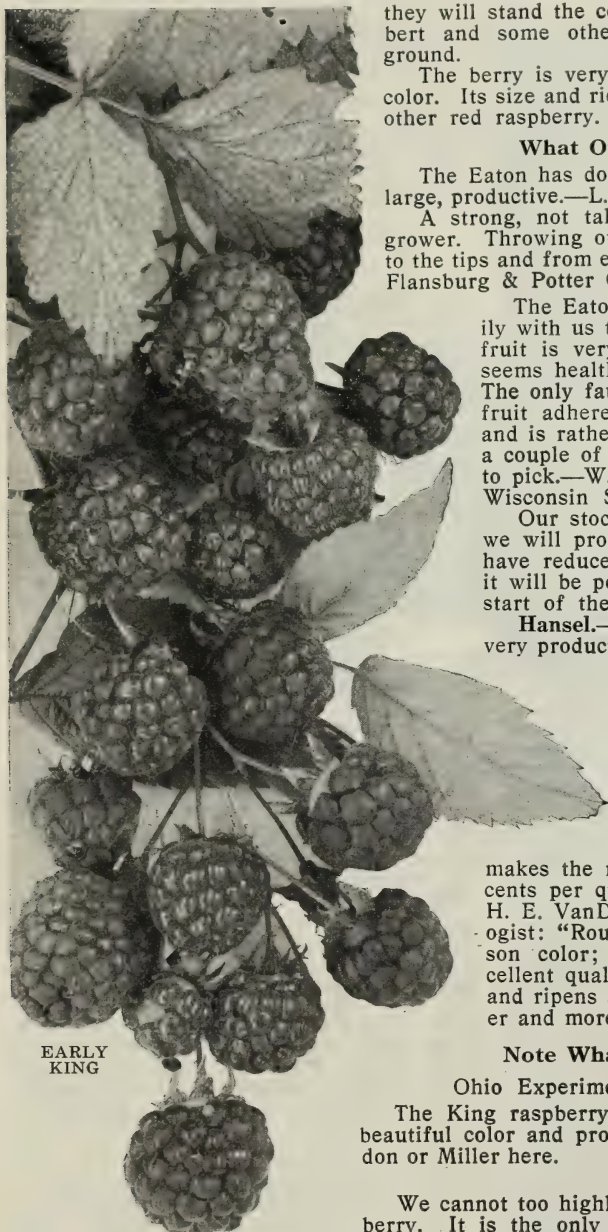
Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

The King raspberry is fine indeed. Large, firm, beautiful color and prolific. It is far ahead of Loudon or Miller here.

PROF. W. J. GREEN.

We cannot too highly recommend this grand early berry. It is the only early berry that unites large size, bright and beautiful color, firmness, and high quality and productiveness, vigorous growth, and hardness of cane. It has been planted in field culture in various parts of the country and we have yet to hear of anything but praise for it.

Mr. Jno. O. Green, of New Albany, Ind., wrote us under date of January 20, 1906—"After an experience of 40 years in fruit culture, if I were to commence on a new farm all the fruit I would raise for sale would be Early King red raspberry and the Bartlett pears on quince roots. Had I known as much 40 years ago as I know now I could have made about \$40,000 more in 40 years.



EARLY
KING

We have a very good supply of Kings this year and as fine plants as we have ever seen; however, the demand for this variety is growing so rapidly that we would advise you to place your order early in order to be sure of getting them.

Loudon.—The Loudon, like the Cuthbert, is a late raspberry. It ripens during a somewhat longer season, beginning to ripen earlier. The Loudon will stand more cold weather than Cuthbert. The berries have about the same general appearance, but are not of as fine quality. The plants require quite different treatment. The Cuthbert is inclined to make too much growth, while the Loudon must be well fertilized or you do not get cane enough. Whatever cane is produced is covered from tips to roots with elegant berries commanding the best prices.



MILLER

Miller.—The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as the Cuthbert, rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up immense crops of fruit, with which it loads itself. The introducer claims: "Extreme hardiness and productive as any. It is quite early, an excellent shipper, of good quality and attractive color. It should be tried by all who want the best shipper to distant markets."

We have a fine stock of plants and the price is low.

Thompson's Early.—One of the best early varieties. Commences to ripen before strawberries are gone. A very profitable early variety to grow for market.

Purple Varieties.

Columbian.—This, in our opinion, is the best of the purple varieties. It is very hardy and produces large quantities of berries of enormous size, sometimes measuring one inch in diameter. The color is dark red, nearly purple. It shows its relationship to the blacks by propagating its plants from the tips. We do not believe that any of the purple caps will ever be considered seriously as commercial berries but for home use and home market they have proven very satisfactory.

Cardinal.—This berry is a Kansas product and it has been boomed very extensively by the growers of that State. We think that in growth of plant and productiveness of berries it is all that is claimed for it, but it has some weak points as a market berry as grown here. They cling to the hull and do not like to let go until over-ripe, and at that stage they are a very dull color. However, for family use we would recommend them very highly, as they have a long season and the quality is fine.

Haymaker.—A purple cap, not so dark as Columbian or Shaffer, and much larger and firmer than either of those varieties; never crumbles, and stands up well in shipping. Sample crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market. The originator has found it the most profitable berry ever raised for market, and has never yet been able to supply the local demand. We find the color of the berry is against it for a commercial berry the same as Cardinal, but for home use and perhaps small home market it would be valuable.

Blackberries

For Prices see Pages 29 and 30.

Blowers.—This new blackberry was introduced by M. Crawford, and we know it must be good or he would not introduce it. He makes the following claims for it besides furnishing a long list of testimonials from good authorities all over the East.

"Blowers' blackberries are always on top. They are big, luscious, overshadowing all others; never winter kill, always in demand, rich in quality and quantity. Record from one-fourth acre, 2,347 qts., 3,520 lbs., 1 ton 1,520 lbs., 73 bushels, net price \$254.04; rate of \$1,056.16 per acre. Height of bushes, 14 feet; berries on one bush, 2,694."

Early King.—An extra early blackberry, an exceedingly hardy variety of great merit. It needs no winter protection, always producing large crops. Canes of strong growth. It is larger than Early Harvest, and its delicious sweetness renders it of special value for home use or market. It is free of double bloom and other disease, will go through hard spring frosts in blossoming time without injury. Those who have tried this variety are well pleased.

First to ripen this season; good size and quality, moderately vigorous; valuable early sort.—Michigan Experiment Station.

A few days earlier than Early Harvest, but larger size. Rather low grower, but bears well. Not as hardy as Snyder.—H. E. VanDeman, in Rural New Yorker.

Leading all others in size and quality.—W. W. Clark, Atchinson, Kansas.

Mersereau.—An early mammoth variety, originated in Northwestern New York. Iron clad in hardiness, having endured a temperature of twenty degrees below zero without injury, when Snyder was very much damaged; has a combination of the desirable qualities of a good blackberry; exceptionally sweet, rich and melting, nearly without core. Canes very strong, upright grower, attaining a height of seven to eight feet. The yield is simply enormous, producing double the quantity of fruit of any of the standard varieties and affording heavy picking from the first until all the crop is matured. Season late.

Early Harvest.—This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation, a compact, stocky grower. Fruit medium size and firm quality. An enormous bearer. Grown here largely for market, and is meeting with great favor. It is not hardy, needs protection in winter.

Kittatinny.—The old standard market berry. Large, black, sweet—one of the best. A strong grower and very productive.

Wilson's Early.—One of the largest and most productive of the early sorts. It is



grown here largely for the market as it pays better than any other variety. It always sells at a premium over other blackberries in Chicago market and is daily quoted higher. The berry is large, jet black, and holds its color, never turning red. It is not hardy, and here in the North needs winter protection to insure crop. By taking pains to lay it down, as it is done here, it can be grown anywhere in the North. In the South it will need no protection.

Snyder.—Extremely hardy, wonderfully productive, medium size, very popular in the West. Not very largely grown here.

Eldorado.—Of great promise, has been cultivated twelve years, and under careful test at different experiment stations for four years has never winter killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. Berries are very large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together; are very sweet, melting, pleasing to the taste, and have no hard core; quality unimpaired. The demand for Eldorado has been greater than the supply, so if you do not wish to be disappointed order early.

About the best blackberry of all.—Prof. W. T. Massey, Delaware.

Very hardy, productive; a few days earlier than Snyder, superior in size, flavor; yielded well this season. Considered valuable.—Michigan Experiment Station.

Better than Snyder, more productive. Retains its color and has the real wild blackberry flavor.—E. H. Riehl, Illinois Experiment Station.

Later, 1905: Doing well here, and a favorite wherever tried; hardy, vigorous; bears well, not inclined to rust.—E. H. Riehl.

One of the hardiest. Medium to large, sweet, juicy, good color. Has made a good record in many localities as a commercial variety.—N. Y. Experiment Station.

Rathbun.— This blackberry has been tested over a wide area and is said to surpass any blackberry that has yet been introduced. The berries are large—larger than Kittatinny—of an intense jet black. It is a cross between a dewberry and a blackberry. It is propagated from roots or tips like a blackberry. It ripens early. It is well worthy a trial.

Fruited several years and regard it one of the best. Belongs to the dewberry class and I consider it entirely rust proof—have never seen rust on a dewberry. After the first year grows upright, needs no support. Fruit largest I have seen, best



MERSEREAU.

shipper of all owing to remarkable firmness. Quality good, quite productive. You can safely list it.—E. H. Riehl, Illinois experiment Station.

Later, July, 1906: I like it because it is hardy, large, firm, rust proof. Has the quality of the dewberry, which is much admired by nearly everyone. Bearing qualities improve with age.—E. H. Riehl.

West Salem, Wis.,

Apr. 22, 1910.

Dear Sir: — Plants came some days ago in good condition.

Yours truly,

J. B. NYE.



ELDORADO.

Dewberries

Lucretia Dewberry.—Claimed to be the best of the blackberry family. Berries are far larger and incomparably better than any blackberry; of unequalled excellence; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, of brightest glossy black color. The Lucretia dewberry has received the endorsement and highest praise from the leading horticulturists in



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

the country. Its eminent success in all soils is something phenomenal in small fruit culture. Its trailing habit renders it less liable to winter kill.

The only valuable dewberry.—W. B. Ellis, Cumberland, N. J.

Grown largely for market. In North Carolina ready for market before the strawberries of the middle states are on the market; thousands of acres are devoted to the crop. Formerly the canes were trained on low wires, but now the universal method is to let them run while growing, and in spring, after danger of cold is over, the fruit-

ing canes are tied to stakes, while the new shoots are allowed to run along the rows out of the way of cultivation.—Practical Farmer.

Heavy bearer, firm shipper, best quality.—J. Casazza, Cumberland Co., N. J.

Three varieties have been tested; none better than Lucretia.—Illinois Horticultural Society.

Premo.—This variety is earlier and larger than the Lucretia and very much resembles that variety. The blossom is imperfect and must be planted with Lucretia to secure the best results.

Currants

Perfection.—A new variety that has created a big sensation for the past few years. It was propagated by scientific principles from the Fay's Prolific and the White Grape and so successfully was it crossed that it possesses most of the good qualities of both of them. It won the famous Patrick Barry medal, the committee making the following report: Season of ripening same as Cherry and Fay. Color, bright red, a good grower. Size, very large, larger than Fay and Cherry. Clusters very long. Very productive, resembling the White Grape in this respect. Quality very fine. Not so acid as Fay and other red sorts. As a table currant cannot be surpassed. A very important fact is that it has a long stem from fruit to attachment to branch, making it easy to pick. In addition to the Barry Gold Medal the Perfection won the highest awards at the Pan American Exposition and a gold medal at the St. Louis World's Fair. The call for the Perfection has been so great ever since its introduction that there has never been enough plants to supply the demand and to those who desire to get a start of this grand new currant we would advise you to place your order just as early as possible.

Price: 2 y., No. 1, plants, doz., \$1.75; hundred, \$11.00.

Fay's Prolific.—Probably the most popular of all the older varieties of currants. It is early, of a good color and size and very productive. It does better on a heavy soil and when given proper care can always be depended on for a



FAY'S PROLIFIC

crop that will sell at good prices.

Price, 2 yr., No. 1, doz., 85c; hundred, \$4.50.

Cherry.—Bush vigorous, stocky and compact; clusters rather short with short stems; fruit averages large; color fine, bright red; berry thin skinned, juicy and fine flavored. One of the most productive of the large currants. Price, two year No. 1, dozen \$1.00; hundred, \$5.50.

Red Cross.—Originated by Jacob Moore of New York, originator of Diamond and Moore's Early grapes and other valuable fruits. Very strong, vigorous, enormously productive. Yields two or three times as much as Cherry. Clusters long, well filled; berry deep red, large, often the size of Victoria, far superior in quality; high flavored, sweet.

The best of all, old or new, for any season.—Rural New Yorker.

Large and productive; masses of fruit were so dense as to almost hide the bearing canes.—New York Experiment Station.

Larger than Fay or Cherry; sweeter than most sorts. Cluster long, size of berry holds out larger to the end than Fay.—P. C. Reynolds, Monroe Co., N. Y.
Price: Two yr. No. 1, \$1.00 per 12; \$5.50 per 100.

London Market.—For many years this variety has been fruiting in Michigan where it is now planted extensively and regarded as the best market variety of that great fruit state. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage, which it retains through the season; an enormous cropper.

Prof. Taft of the Michigan Agricultural College, reports: "London Market a very promising new variety."

Two year old, No. 1, doz., 85c. hundred, \$4.50.

Gooseberries

Downing.—Bush vigorous and very productive. Fruit medium to large, skin whitish green; flesh soft, juicy. Excellent for family use and very profitable for market.

Still leads as the most profitable variety of the Americans. Best variety for general planting.—Michigan Agricultural Station.

Very popular; large size; bush strong, hardy, prolific.—Illinois Horticultural Society.

Best for heavy black prairie soil.—Hon. H. M. Dunlap, Illinois Horticultural Society.

Two year, \$1.50 per 12; \$8.00 per 100.

Houghton.—Bush a vigorous grower, with rather slender branches; very productive. Fruit medium size, pale red, tender and good. An old, reliable variety.

Hardest as well as the most productive. Preferred for preserves or canning to any other. Have had a fair crop from Downing and Smith Improved, both larger than Houghton.—D. W. Buchanan, Manitoba, Canada.

Best of all well tested sorts for general planting.—South Dakota Horticultural Society.

Steady, regular bearer; very productive, free from mildew.—Illinois Horticultural Society.

Two year, \$1.25 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.



DOWNING.

Asparagus

We have three varieties that are grown largely here for the Chicago market, and they are reliable.

Conover's Colossal.—This good old variety is known everywhere; is of large size, rapid in growth and of good quality.

Price, large two year old plants, 25c per 12; 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Palmetto.—A valuable new variety, and is planted very largely. It is larger than Conover, fully as early and the flavor is excellent.

Two year old plants, 25c per 12; 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Columbian Mammoth White.—This variety is white and stays white as long as it is fit to use. As some markets demand a white variety this is a very profitable one to grow in such cases. It is a very vigorous grower and very prolific.

Price: 2 yr. old plants, 25c per 12; 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Zumbrota, Minn., April 20, 1910.

Dear Sirs:—Received strawberry plants tonight in splendid condition. I hope I have good luck with such nice plants as you sent.

Yours truly,

PETER M. OLESON.

Grapes

A few of the best standard varieties as are grown here for market:

Champion or Tallman (Black.)—Bunch medium to large, compact; berries medium, adhering to stem better than Hartford, which it resembles; skin thick; flesh sweet, juicy, somewhat pulpy, with foxy flavor; vine a very rank, vigorous grower; hardy, very healthy and productive. Ripens about with or a little before Moore's Early. Quality poor, but desirable for early market, generally bringing a good price.



CONCORD

Two year old plants, 75c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

Concord (Black.)—Early; decidedly the most popular grape in America and deservedly so. Bunch large shouldered compact; berries large, covered with rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. For general cultivation the most reliable and profitable variety grown.

Price, two years old, No. 1, 75c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

Niagara.—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black, the leading profitable market sort. Bunch and berries greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe.

Skin thin but tough; quality much like Concord.

Leading white for home use and market.—Michigan Experiment Station.

As is shown by my plantings, I consider it not only the best white grape, but the best grape of any color. If restricted to one variety, for either home or market, would choose Niagara. Other sorts are better in some particulars, but taken as a whole, there is no other its equal. Good grower, productive enough, always handsome in bunch and berry, of very good quality, with flavor one does not tire of. Will hang after ripening without rotting, cracking or wilting longer than most others.—E. H. Riehl, Illinois Experiment Station.

Standard White grape for home and market.—Georgia Experiment Station.

Price: Two years, 75c dozen; \$5.00 per 100; \$45.00 per 1,000.

Moore's Early.—Very popular for early market. Moderate grower, healthy and hardy; with good soil, high cultivation and pruned long it is sufficiently productive. Larger than Concord, same color and flavor.

Good quality, good grower, but rather unproductive.—Michigan Experiment Station.

Campbell Early damaged badly by frosts, and not a success with me; does not pollinize well, bunches too loose. Worden is fine, but does not ripen evenly, cracks badly in wet weather. Moore hard to beat.—Herman Thieme, Missouri.

Not profitable for Central Arkansas. Diamond does well.—Prof. Jos. Bachman.

Profitable here. Pulp somewhat hard, but the earliest good large sort and always brings better prices than later sorts.—E. H. Riehl, Illinois Experiment Station.

Price: Two years, 75c dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Campbell's Early is a new variety of the Concord type, of great promise. It is one of the strongest growers, and one of the most hardy varieties. It ripens with Moore's Early, ahead of Worden; quality is good and it is a long keeper. Its long keeping and good shipping qualities are really marvelous and unequalled by any other variety, old or new and I still believe that it is and will be the most profitable to grow. All I know and can influence I shall advise to plant and grow as many Campbell's Early as they possibly can. It is the best of all American grapes.

1 yr., No. 1, \$1.25 per 12 \$8.00 per 100.

2 yr., No. 1, \$1.50 per 12; \$10.00 per 100.

Chicago, Ill., April 19, 1910.

Dear Sirs:—I enclose check with order for 300 strawberry plants to be shipped to Rev. Adolph Nogat.

My plants came to me in good condition and it was a pleasure to recommend you to them.

Very truly yours,

H. P. EHRLINGER.

Seed Potatoes

Seed potatoes, especially the early varieties, are very scarce this season and you will do well to place your orders early for we have only a limited supply and will be sold out early in the season.

NOTE.—If you wish your potatoes shipped in paper lined boxes or barrels add 10 cents per bushel extra.

Beauty of Hebron

A grand old reliable potato that is largely grown and well and favorably known all over the country. A great many will not grow any other variety on account of its exceptionally good quality. They are not as early as the Ohio, but would be classed as medium early, however, they have all of the good qualities of the late varieties. Plant them early for an early crop and later for a late crop and you will never find anything to please you better. The Beauty of Hebron is strictly a commercial potato. You can find them quoted in all of the large markets, where they are sold principally by the car load. Here in Michigan they are one of the principal commercial varieties, and the growers here are certainly well versed as to the biggest money makers.

Price, peck 40 cents; bushel, \$1.50.

White Early Ohio

This potato, which is a white seedling of the Early Ohio, is considered the best of all early potatoes grown here. The color is a creamy white with pink eyes. They grow very smooth and produce more bushels of excellent potatoes than any other early



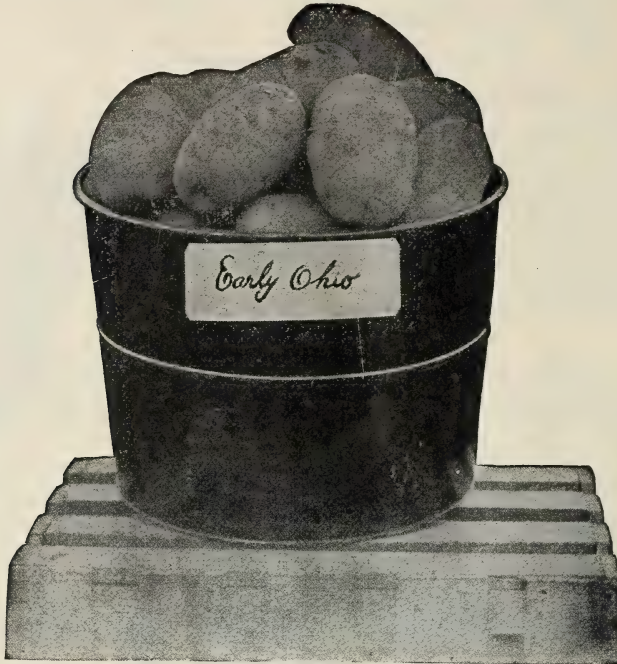
WHITE EARLY OHIO

variety. Our yield of White Early Ohio this season was not large, but they were as beautiful potatoes as we have ever seen. The stock we are offering you is from this crop. The photograph above is from this beautiful potato. Note its smoothness and regularity. They do not have a few large potatoes in the hill and a lot of small unmarketable ones, but will always average good, large, marketable potatoes, and this means a great deal in the value of your crop.

Price, peck 40 cents; bushel \$1.50.

Red Early Ohio

This variety has been grown here for a number of years as the standard early potato, and probably no other early variety has been such a general favorite for so many years as this one. It has been so generally grown all over the country and



RED EARLY OHIO

every one who grows potatoes is so familiar with it that we do not deem it necessary to describe it further, only to remind you that Early Ohio seed potatoes grown here in Michigan are superior. What ever you do get northern grown seed.

Price, peck 40 cents; bushel \$1.50.

Rural New Yorker, No. 2

This is one of the largest yielding varieties known. It is very large and unusually smooth. The flesh like the skin is white and of a very fine quality. It has very few and shallow eyes. The season is medium late. We know of no potato that presents a more handsome appearance than the Rural New Yorker, and while it is an immense cropper it grows but few and small vines. It is one of the hardiest varieties we have and will not become scabby or spotted by being over fertilized. It will stand an immense amount of dry weather and still produce a good crop. Under ordinary conditions it will yield from 300 to 400 bushels per acre and if heavily manured this yield can be materially increased. We had an exceptionally fine crop of Rural New Yorkers last summer, and are in a position to supply you in whatever quantities you may desire. Price, peck 35 cents; bushel \$1.25.

American Wonder

American Wonder.—This is a Michigan potato and has been grown here for several years for commercial purposes as well as for home consumption and you must know that it is good or our Michigan potato growers would not stick to it. The season is medium early but will do just as well as a late variety, depending upon the time of planting. It is of large size and shapely form. Eyes are few and shallow. The skin and meat of extreme whiteness and will sell in any market at the top price. It is a very good keeper and we can recommend it to our friends as the very best of all varieties to grow for the main crop.

Price: Pk., 35c; Bu., \$1.25.

Price List of Strawberries

Before making up your order turn back to page 4 and under the heading, "Pollensizing," read over again the instructions regarding the planting of Perfect (Per.), and Imperfect (Imp.) blooming varieties.

Postage on strawberry plants to any part of the United States, 10c per 25; 25c per 100, which must be added to the list price. The price quoted is for plants of one variety only.

Variety.	25	100	300	500	1,000
Aroma (Per)	\$0.25	\$0.65	\$1.25	\$1.63	\$3.25
Bederwood (Per) .....	.25	.50	1.00	1.13	2.25
Barton's Eclipse (Imp.) .....	.25	.60	1.20	1.38	2.75
Brandywine (Per) .....	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Bubach (Imp.) .....	.40	.80	1.50	2.00	4.00
Cardinal (Imp.) .....	.40	.80	1.50	2.00	4.00
Clyde (Per.) .....	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Crescent (Imp.) .....	.25	.50	1.00	1.13	2.25
Gandy (Per.) .....	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Gilbson (Per.) .....	.50	1.00	2.00	2.50	5.00
Glen Mary (Per.) .....	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Great Scott (Imp.) .....	.40	.80	1.50	2.00	4.00
Haverland (Imp.) .....	.25	.60	1.20	1.50	3.00
Helen Gould (Imp.) .....	.40	.80	1.50	2.00	4.00
Heritage (Per.) .....	.40	.80	1.50	2.00	4.00
Highland (Imp.) .....	.40	.80	1.50	2.00	4.00
Jesse (Per.) .....	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Lovett (Per.) .....	.25	.50	1.05	1.25	2.50
Michel's Early (Per.) .....	.25	.50	1.00	1.13	2.25
Miller (Per.) .....	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Pocomoke (Per.) .....	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Pride of Mich. (Per.) .....	.40	.80	1.50	2.00	4.00
Ridgeway (Per.) .....	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Sample (Imp.) .....	.40	.80	1.50	2.00	4.00
Senator Dunlap (Per.) .....	.25	.50	1.00	1.13	2.25
Stevens' Late Champion (Per.) .....	.40	.80	1.50	2.00	4.00
Uncle Jim (Per.) .....	.40	.80	1.50	2.00	4.00
Warfield (Imp.) .....	.25	.50	1.05	1.25	2.50
Wm. Belt (Per.) .....	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Autumn (Imp.) .....	.50	1.50	....	....	....
Pan American (Per.)	Doz. \$2.50	....	5.00	....	15.00

Madisonville, Ohio, April 14, 1910.

Dear Sirs:—I received your shipment of plants. They came in good condition. Many thanks for your promptness.

Yours truly, P. W. DENNEWITZ.

Albion, Mich., April 18, 1910.

Dear Sirs:—Received strawberry plants in good order. Enclosed please find P. O. Order for same.

Yours very truly, JOHN HIGGINS.

Coldwater, Mich., Jan. 1, 1910.

Dear Sirs:—I had a shipment of raspberry and strawberry plants from your nursery last spring and was well pleased with them and expect to order some more this spring. Will you please send me catalog and oblige.

Yours respectfully,
ELI MUNSON.

Des Moines, Ia., May 28, 1910.

David Knight & Son, Sawyer, Mich.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed herewith find check for \$288.68 in payment of bill for plants furnished us this spring.

We thank you for the excellent stock shipped us which was satisfactory in every respect.

With kindest personal regards and hoping to meet you at the Denver Convention, we are,

Yours truly,

DES MOINES NURSERY CO.

Raspberries

Variety.	100	300	500	1,000
Cardinal (Purple)	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$15.00
Columbian (Purple)	2.50	5.00	7.50	15.00
Conrath (Black)	1.25	2.50	3.50	7.00
Cumberland (Black)	1.50	3.00	4.50	9.00
Cuthbert (Red)	1.00	2.00	2.75	5.50
Eaton (Red)	4.00	8.00	10.00	20.00
Gregg (Black)	1.00	3.00	4.00	8.00
Hansel (Red)	1.00	2.00	2.75	5.50
Haymaker (Purple)	2.50	5.00	7.50	15.00
Kansas (Black)	1.25	2.50	3.50	7.00
King (Red)	1.25	2.50	3.50	7.00
Loudon (Red)	1.00	3.00	4.00	8.00
Miller (Red)	1.00	2.00	2.75	5.50
Palmer (Black)	1.25	2.50	3.50	7.00
Plum Farmer (Black)	2.00	3.00	6.00	12.00
Thompson (Red)	1.00	2.00	2.75	5.50

Blackberries

Variety.	100	300	500	1,000
Blower	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$15.00
Early King	1.75	3.50	5.00	10.00
Early Harvest	1.50	3.00	4.00	8.00
Eldorado	2.50	5.00	7.50	15.00
Kittatinny	1.50	3.00	4.00	8.00
Lucretia (Dewberry)	1.25	2.50	3.50	7.00
Mersereau	2.50	5.00	7.50	15.00
Premo (Dewberry)	1.25	2.50	3.50	7.00
Rathbun	2.00	4.00	6.00	12.00
Snyder	1.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
Wilson	1.00	2.00	3.00	6.00

Estimate—If you want large orders, write us for estimates, and in many cases we can quote you rates below catalogue prices, as oftentimes we have surplus stock in some varieties and can give you quite a discount on large orders.

Remember we guarantee plants to reach you in good live condition when sent by mail or express, and if not so we will refill the order, but we must have proof of this at once on arrival of the plants.

Freight Shipments at your own risk. Telegraph, express office and post office, Sawyer, Michigan. Bell phone in our office.

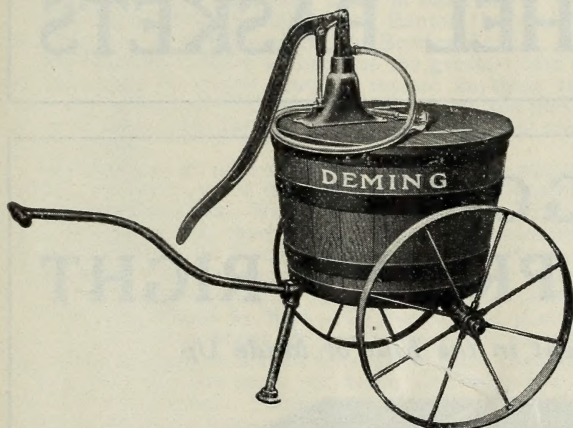
Premium Offers Good Until April 1st

For orders of \$3.00 and over at catalogue prices (if mentioned when you order), by special arrangement we are able to give you one year's subscription to "THE FRUIT BELT" published in Grand Rapids, Mich. This is one of the best publications in the country (regular subscription price 50 cents). If you are already a subscriber your subscription will be extended one year from the date it now expires.

For every order of \$3.00 or over at catalogue prices, a setting of 15 Wyandotte eggs for 75 cents. This offer holds good as long as our eggs last.

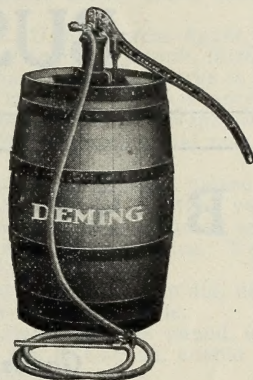
Deming Sprayers For The GREENHOUSE, GARDEN AND ORCHARD

Complete Catalogue Sent on Application

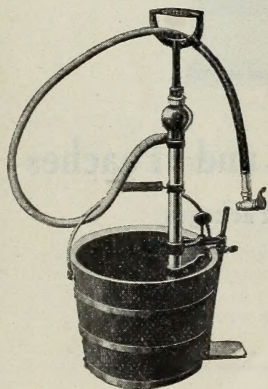


"Gardener's Choice" cart spray pump has 24 gallon tank and 24-in. wheels with 2-in. tires.

Net Price, \$13.00

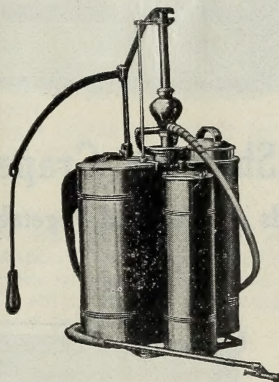


"Century" hand sprayer. Suitable for one or two leads of hose. Very strong and durable. All brass working parts. Price, without barrel, and with 12½ ft. of hose and one nozzle, \$13.65.



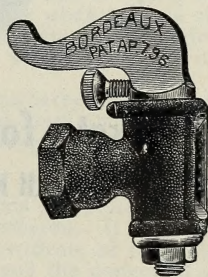
"Perfect Success" bucket spray pump. For whitewashing poultry houses, cellars, etc., and for general spraying.

Price, \$4.35.



The "Weed" kerosene sprayer. Can be arranged for spraying kerosene or other spraying mixtures.

Net Price \$18.35.



"Bordeaux" Nozzle.

Excellent for whitewashing, can be adjusted from a solid stream to a fine or coarse spray.

Net Price, 75 cts.

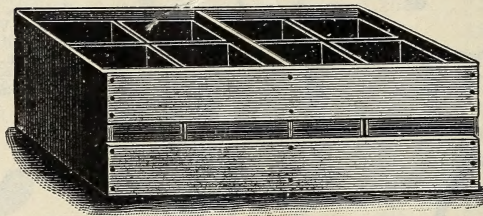
DAVID KNIGHT & SON

SAWYER, MICHIGAN

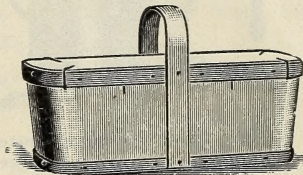
**BERRY CRATES
BERRY BOXES
BUSHEL BASKETS**

**BEST GOODS
PRICES RIGHT**

Goods Sent in the Flat or Made Up



Baskets for Shipping Grapes and Peaches
All Kinds of Fruit and Vegetable Packages



Catalog Mailed Free on Application. Address

COLBY-HINKLEY CO.
BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN

READ CAREFULLY.

Please Read Carefully Before Giving Your Order—Your name, postoffice and state should be distinctly written every time you write us.

Order Early.—It is a mistake to put off ordering until late in the season, when some of the leading varieties will be sold out. It is greatly to your advantage, as well as ours, to place your order early; only a small amount is necessary to be paid down to secure your order.

Our Terms Are Cash—No order booked unless accompanied with a remittance as a guarantee of good faith. Balance of the money can be sent before shipment, or we can send C. O. D. Money can be sent by bank draft, express money order, postoffice money order, or by registered letter at our risk.

References—State Savings Bank, Benton Harbor, Mich.; U. S. Express Agent, Sawyer, Mich.; or any of the officers of Berrien County, county seat, St. Joseph, Mich.

Our Liability—While we exercise the greatest care to have every plant true to name and are ready on proper proof to replace anything sent by us that proves untrue to label, free of charge, it is understood between the purchaser and ourselves that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid for said plants that may have proved untrue.

Substitution—In case we should be out of any one variety in your order, please state whether we shall return the money or fill it with some equally good or better variety.

Shipping Facilities—We have the benefit of a direct line to Chicago, running several trains daily, reaching there in three hours and connecting with all other lines. We also ship by boat from St. Joseph which runs daily lines to Chicago.

Shipment—We commence to ship plants in the spring as soon as we can dig, usually the last of March or the first of April, and fill all orders as fast as possible.

Strawberry Plants by Mail—The low rates of postage, eight cents per pound, to any point in the United States, or sixteen cents per pound to any in Canada, enable us to send small amounts to distant purchasers much cheaper than by express.

You must add five cents per dozen, or twenty-five cents per one hundred plants to price to cover postage. Plants are packed in moss and we guarantee them to reach you in perfect condition when sent by mail.

By Express.—This is the method most commonly adopted for sending big bills to distant parts of the country. As there is no delay, we will guarantee all shipments to arrive in good condition when sent by express.

By Freight—Raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc., can be sent by freight, and strawberries, early in the season, before the new growth starts, can be safely sent by fast freight. We take especial care in packing, using more moss when ordered shipped this way. It is quite a saving over express charges on large bills. All freight shipments at the purchaser's risk. Our responsibility ends when we deliver goods in good condition and take railroad receipt.

Mode of Packing—We use light crates or baskets for strawberry plants, packed in moss in the best possible manner and carefully separate and mark each different variety with labels. We make no charge for packing or delivering to freight or express office.

The New Nursery Law—Under a recent enactment of the legislature of Michigan, all nurseries within the state are required to have their grounds and stock inspected at least once a year by a State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards. It also provides that every package containing trees or plants must have a certificate of inspection attached to it. This law is rigidly enforced here in Michigan and the danger of getting stock infected by disease or insect pest is very small.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

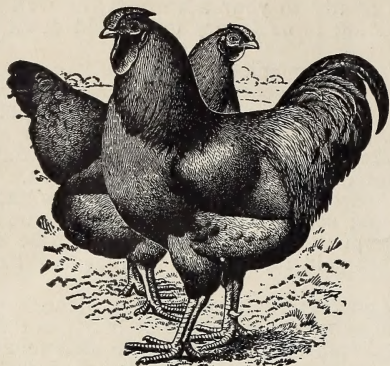
No. 1002.

(Duplicate) This is to certify that I have examined the Nursery Stock of David Knight & Son, Sawyer, Michigan, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and contagious tree and plant diseases. This certificate to be void after July 31, 1911.

L. R. TAFT,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.
Agricultural College, Mich., Oct. 25, 1910.

The Business Hen



White Wyandottes.

Secretary Wilson tells in his report, that the money value of eggs and poultry in the United States is as great as the money value of wheat or corn. This is a great record for the chicken industry. Don't you think it would pay you to improve your flock? It costs no more to keep well

bred fowls than it does mongrels.

For over ten years we have made a specialty of the Wyandotte. They are "The Business Hens." Hardy, good sized, good layers, and a general favorite.

*Our White Wyandottes are of the
Dustin Strain.*

Acknowledged as being the best strain of layers known. We are proud of our beautiful flock of White Wyandottes, and you can have one to be just as proud of. All eggs for shipment are carefully handled, packed in baskets and guaranteed to reach our customers in good condition. Price, \$1.50 for 15; \$2.50 for 30 eggs. We have a few fine cockerels and pullets to spare. Price on application.

For several years we have made a special offer to our patrons which has been the means of starting many fine flocks. This year we make the same offer. Don't fail to read about it on page 30.